

## Saturday Night

Will wind up the Great Clearance Sale of Damaged Clothing at the New York One Price Clothing House,

37 East Washington Street.

L. I. MOSSLER & BRO.,

66 EAST WASHINGTON STREET.

DRY GOODS, DRY GOODS, OPENING.

Our establishment will be open for exhibition on

Tuesday Evening, September 10,

From 6:30 to 10 P. M.

To Which the Public are Invited.

Will Open for Business Wednesday Morning.

An Examination of Stock and Prices Solicited.

ADAMS & HATCH.

## FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—EIGHTEEN BARS GERMAN SAUF

FOR SALE—EMPTY WHISKY AND CIDER

FOR SALE—MILK COW, FINE STOCK, VERY

FOR SALE—FURNITURE AND LEASE OF

FOR SALE—A ONE-HORSE WAGON AND

FOR SALE—A VERY GOOD HORSE FOR A

FOR SALE—A TWO-STORY FRAME HOUSE,

FOR SALE—A HOTEL SITUATED IN A GOOD

FOR SALE OR TRADE—FINE FARM OF 82½

FOR SALE—VERY CHEAP—TWO FAMILY

FOR SALE—BY W. W. RICHARDSON, REAL

FOR SALE—A NEW, STURDY BRICK HOUSE,

FOR SALE—A HOUSE OF TWO OR THREE

FOR SALE—A MAN TO DRIVE A DELIVERY

FOR SALE—HOUSE OF TWO OR THREE

FOR SALE—TO LOAN \$200.00 BY NORTH

FOR SALE—BOARDS—GENTLEMEN CAN

FOR SALE—BOARD FOR AN ELDERLY LADY

FOR SALE—IT IS KNOWN THAT P. MYLREA

FOR SALE—SITUATION BY A MARRIED MAN,

FOR SALE—A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSE

FOR SALE—LADIES' DRESSES, SHAWLS,

FOR SALE—A GOOD STEADY GIRL, TO DO

FOR SALE—GOOD, RELIABLE MEN WANTED

FOR SALE—AT THE HOUSE OF REFUGE AT

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Letters addressed simply to the number of a box, and without the name of the party for whom intended, are not to be delivered through the Post Office, but sent to the Dead Letter Office, in accordance with Section 66, Regulation of 1866, U. S. Laws. Such letters in answer to advertisements must be left at The News office to insure delivery.

## WANTED.

WANTED—BOARDERS AT 563 N. MISSISSIPPI

WANTED—TWO BAKERS. APPLY NO. 14 E

WANTED—GIRL FOR HOUSEWORK, 218 N

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL AT 70 WEST NEW

WANTED—A FEW BOARDERS AT 92 WEST

WANTED—A GOOD BOOK-KEEPER. APPLY

WANTED—TWO DINING ROOM GIRLS AT 69

WANTED—A GOOD CONFECTIONER AT 59

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSE

WANTED—A NO. 1 WHITE WAITER BOY, 14

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL AT 476 N. ILLINOIS

WANTED—A BOY FROM 12 TO 15 YEARS OF

WANTED—1000 OLD SILK HATS, NO. 19

WANTED—TO BUY TEN NO. 1 CART HORSES

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSE

WANTED—TWO OR THREE GOOD TINNERS

WANTED—SITUATION AS SEAMSTRESS BY

WANTED—TWO GIRLS TO LEARN TO MAKE

WANTED—A FIRST CLASS BARBER: HIGH

WANTED—25 SITTERS EVERY DAY FOR

WANTED—OLD PICTURES TO COPY. MADE

WANTED—WOMEN OR GIRLS TO STEW TO

WANTED—A FIRST CLASS MILLINER

WANTED—TWO GENTLEMEN TO OCCUPY

WANTED—A FIRST CLASS COOK AND

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSE

WANTED—LADIES TO SEND FOR CATA

WANTED—BOARDING BY A RESPECTABLE

WANTED—TELEGRAPHY LEARN IT AT

WANTED—NAMES TO CUT, FOR MARKING

WANTED—TO BORROW FOR ONE TO FIVE

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## FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—OFFICE, SECOND FLOOR, NO.

FOR RENT—GREEN-HOUSE, SITUATED AT

FOR RENT—FURNISHED SLEEPING-ROOM

FOR RENT—FURNISHED ROOM, WITH

FOR RENT—HOUSE OF FOUR ROOMS ON

FOR RENT—THREE NICELY FURNISHED

FOR RENT—HOUSE SIX ROOMS, 478 N

FOR RENT—A NEW HOUSE OF 8 ROOMS ON

FOR RENT—ELEGANT SINGLE SLEEPING

FOR RENT—ON SOUTH MERIDIAN STREET,

FOR RENT—BUSINESS ROOMS IN CONDIT'S

FOR RENT—WOMEN OR GIRLS TO STEW TO

FOR RENT—A FIRST CLASS MILLINER

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by a party convention for President who did not acknowledge his obligations to the corrupt

After further delay the Times says:

"This much truth demands shall be said in

behalf of the new Democratic movement.

The Times had no agency in that movement,

and its treatment of it as of all other public

movements, has been and will continue to

be from the high standpoint of independent

journalism, and of an earnest desire for the

revival of true and pure Democratic principles.

The Times believes with the force of an ir-

resistible conviction, that Democratic prin-

ciples are the only salvation of liberty. To the

recognition of this desire, much, the Times

believes, is felt by all who are really Demo-

crats, the new movement, based as it is upon

these unquestionable Democratic principles

enunciated in Mr. O'Connor's letter, offers the

most promising and available means at the

present time, for it presents at once the only

declaration of truly Democratic principles,

and the only candidate who is sincerely and

honestly in accord with them.

LASALLE, September 6.—The coal miners'

strike still continues. A deputation of the

miners hitherto employed in the mines of the

Northern Illinois Coal and Iron Compa-

ny, in this city, called upon Superintendent



# THE EVENING NEWS.

JOHN H. HOLLIDAY, PROPRIETOR.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1872.

THE EVENING NEWS IS PUBLISHED EVERY WEEKDAY AFTERNOON, AT FOUR O'CLOCK, AT THE OFFICE, SOUTH CORNER OF MERIDIAN AND CIRCLE STREETS.

PRICE:—TWO CENTS.

SUBSCRIPTIONS:—  
Subscribers served by carriers in any part of the city at ten cents per week.  
Subscribers served by mail, one copy one month, \$1.00.  
One copy for three months, \$2.50.  
One copy for one year, \$10.00.

THE WEEKLY NEWS, handsome eight column folio, published every Wednesday.  
Price, \$1.00 per year.  
Specimen copies sent free on application.

NO ADVERTISEMENTS INSERTED AS EDITORIAL MATTER.

Is the judgment of Gen. Tom. Browne every Liberal Republican is a dishonest man.

Gen. Tom. Browne will speak here next Tuesday evening. We wonder if he will tell his audience that no honest man will vote for Greeley. We wonder if he will reassert his claim to be the judge of every man's actions, the keeper of his conscience.

It is often urged by the opponents of civil service reform that if office holders are kept in office during good behavior it will build up an aristocracy. We know of nothing that will build up an aristocracy sooner than the amassing of a fortune without work. If any man comes nearer doing this than another, it is the incumbent of one of our county offices the income of which amounts to more than that of any Federal officer, the President not excepted.

The office of County Commissioner is one of the most important the people are ever called on to fill, but usually very little attention is paid to it. It has always been customary here to give it to a farmer. It is thrown out as the country's quota, to keep peace in the political family. The County Commissioner has very great power, and in a wealthy and growing county like Marion, he has the control of a great deal of money. Would it not seem the part of wisdom then to select for this office a thorough business man, in whose capacity as well as integrity the people can have confidence? It is certainly time that this policy of filling up the Board with farmers was discontinued. A solid, substantial city man ought always to have a place on the Board.

A salary of five thousand dollars a year would amply repay the incumbent of any county office for his services. In most cases he would then be getting twice as much as he could make anywhere else. That salary would employ the best ability in the county. If the five principal officers received five thousand dollars per year and their fees and perquisites were put into the treasury, it would save about seventy-five thousand dollars annually to the tax-payers. This amount would pay the State tax nearly three times over. It would make a large reduction in the rate of taxation, which would be felt by every tax-payer in the county. The administration is opposed to making any change, and the people can have nothing to hope for from them. The Liberals are pledged to use all endeavors to pass a fee and salary bill.

A Good Beginning.  
Within a couple of years this county has made a step upward in the path of political reform which we hope to see continued all over the country. This has been done unwittingly, perhaps, but the effect is none the less good, and if the course is persisted in, the benefit is sure to increase. We refer to the lifting of the judiciary out of the region of purely partisan politics. The Courts should be as free from the taint of politics as possible. They are for all men, of all parties, and the Democrats should get justice as soon as the Republicans, and vice versa. The judge should be uninfluenced in any manner by politics. It would be better perhaps if judges were not elected at all, in order that they might not enter into any scramble before the people for the office. But under the laws of this State the judges are not only elective but at very short intervals, and the positions are often hawked about or dealt out simply as matters of political favor and solely for the benefit of the party. This is demoralizing alike to the bench, bar and community. The standard of the judiciary is lowered, the purity of the Courts is tainted, and the regard for law is diminished among the people. In this county the necessity of an additional Court had been felt for years, and when at the last session of the Legislature the Superior Court was proposed and the Democratic members of the bar thought they ought to have some representative in it, it was agreed that the Legislature should establish it, if the Governor would appoint a Democrat one of the Judges and not make the bench purely partisan. This was done. The arrangement savored a little perhaps of politics, but it was the best way of reaching the point and has never been complained of. When the Liberal and Democratic county ticket was nominated this was remembered, and it was urged that then was the opportunity to continue a practice sure to result beneficially for the entire community. It was true Judge Blair had been nominated by his party for re-election, but he had given universal satisfaction and was a man in whom all parties had confidence, and the reform in politics urged by the convention could be aided in no better way than by keeping

such a man on the bench. This view prevailed, and no nomination was made. Thus we have a spectacle, singular enough now-a-days, of one party nominating a candidate for the bench and the opposing party virtually endorsing their course.

But this reform has been still further aided by the Governor. A few days after this convention Judge Rand resigned. Several persons were at once suggested to fill the vacancy. Had Gov. Baker acted only for partisan purposes he might have appointed a Republican. It was in the midst of a heated political contest, when the lines were closely drawn, and when in accordance with party rules all preference is to be used in strengthening the party, and he had followed all precedents the Governor would have appointed a Republican. Instead of that he appointed Judge Perkins, a Democrat, thus carrying out the original compact in the utmost good faith. This, we say, a step upward and one which ought to be followed up.

## A Ludicrous Failure.

The Louisville Convention, the great Convention of the Bourbon Straight-Outers, the Convention that was to restore the pure principles of Democracy upon the resolutions of '98, the Convention that was to beat Greeley and elect Grant, has come and gone, begun and ended, popped and fizzled. Considered in every light, it was certainly the most ludicrous performance that ever commanded national attention. The project had been sedulously nursed by the Administrationists; they furnished the funds and the men, and they looked forward to it with the hope a drowning man looks forward to catching a log that he sees tossing up and down on the waves. They expected it to create a diversion which should take strength from the enemy and divide its forces. We are afraid they have been disappointed.

But we have nothing to do with the hopes and fears, the disappointments and sorrows of the Grantites. It is of the Louisville Convention we would sing. And first of the men getting it up, the men whose Democracy was too pure to tolerate Horace Greeley's candidacy. Most of them smack of the zeal of renegades. Blanton Duncan, the head and front, has belonged to numerous parties. He was a great Know-Nothing, and is charged with having been instrumental in creating the riots of "Bloody Monday," which was a very dark page in the history of Louisville. Rev. Chauncey Burr, of New Jersey, also a Know-Nothing, Brick Pomeroy, a foul-mouthed blackguard of Whig antecedents, Citizen Corry, of Cincinnati, an ancient Whig if we mistake not, Judge Lyons, of Virginia, a fossil that comes down to us from the Silurian age of the Republic, a blue-nosed Federalist probably. The body of the Convention would have rivalled Fallstaff's recruits. They were picked up any where and everywhere. Free tickets, clothes and other material inducements persuaded many of them to attend. There were some honest men among them, men who really believed in the object of the Convention, and thought they were doing humanity a service in resisting the encroachments of Liberalism. Then there was George Francis Train, who was admitted as a spectator, not as a delegate, Mr. Blanton Duncan explained. Then there were labor reformers tossed and buffeted from Columbus to Philadelphia from Davis to Greeley, possessed of the customary idea that their views were the views. Moreau was the prominent man from this State, Bazzoo Brown not putting in an appearance for he could not have kept so remarkably quiet as to escape mention.

Well, they met and wrangled and read O'Connor's letter. This production, which is called remarkable, a description we agree with—this essay, which reminds us of a blind horse twisting around a post, created consternation. But a blessed thought came to some one. Nominate O'Connor and make his letter the platform. Sagacious patriot. It was a platform no man could fathom. He might study over it till the election and then know no more. To the Bourbon Democrat it contained sufficient mystification to produce admiration. So O'Connor was nominated. Then they wrangled about something else, and while this was going on the Silurian Chairman rose and solemnly said: "Gentlemen, a change has come over the spirit of our dream." An apropos remark. Dream indeed. O'Connor declined. Confusion reigned. He was renominated. John Quincy Adams, a young man untroubled apparently by any political theories or principles, an unhappy man whose lot is to run for office without a ghost of a chance, a political Sisyphus, was put up for Vice-President. The labor reformer urged his views. He was squelched. George Francis Train arose in the full consciousness of innocence. He was escorted to the door. A Greeley man offered to remark. He was kicked out. Confusion again reigned and the Convention adjourned until the next day. This was the evening of the second day. That night half the Convention departed. A number remained. They resumed the meeting yesterday, passed resolutions made nominations, passed more resolutions, adjourned, and then adopted another batch of resolutions. But the saddest of all was the secession of the Louisiana delegation, three in number. Grieved to the soul by Mr. O'Connor's declination, and the epithets applied to him by angered delegates, they prepared a manifesto and withdrew. Under the blooming magnolia they will wear their lives away. We judge so from reading this:

We believe that the last hope of the Republic rested with this Convention. To us

it is a matter of indifference whether Grant or Greeley succeeds. With sad hearts we foresee the death of Democratic principles and republican government. Let us pray to God that the impending revolution may be without blood. We came here in the spirit of fraternity, and in that spirit we depart from the majority of you.

The others are scattered. Most of them will vote for Grant as they always intended. The honest, well meaning Democrats will see there is no hope except to vote for Mr. Greeley. The impracticables, the mournful enthusiasts and the fossils will sit in metaphorical sack cloth and howl over the memories of old days.

## POLITICAL NOTES.

Charles R. Buckalew, candidate for the Governorship of Pennsylvania, crossed the Alleghenies westward the first time Sunday, on his way to Pittsburgh.

Grant is sure of carrying Michigan. He has promised that in case of his election he will give Zach. Chandler a far-off and deadly foreign mission.—[Lou. Cour-Jour.]

From this it will be seen that he is a candidate for Legislative honors.

Notes to all Sitons of Beaufort County South Carolina a Candidate for the House of Representatives born and raised here in this county bloning to Mr Sarte in slavery time.

Having determined to colonize a lot of Kentucky negroes in Indiana, for voting purposes, the Grantites are trying to divert attention from their proceedings by vociferously charging the Liberals with similar "strategy." The device is too thin to deceive any one, however, and the polls along the Ohio river will be closely watched for black Kentuckians on election day.—[Chic. Tribune.]

## A Stammering Wife.

BY JOHN G. SANE.

When deeply in love with Miss Emily Pryne, I vowed if the lady would only be mine, I would always be ready to please her. She blushed her consent, though the stammering lass said never a word except "You're an ass—An ass—an ass—idiotous fool!"

But when we were married, I found to my ruin that the stammering lady had spoken the truth. For often, in obvious indignation, she'd say—"I ventured to give a dog a dog in the way of reproach. You're a dog—dog—dog—a dog—idiotous fool!"

And once, when I said, "We can hardly afford this moderate style with our moderate board," she'd say—"I ventured to give a dog a dog in the way of reproach. You're a dog—dog—dog—a dog—idiotous fool!"

Again, when I advised that, wishing to shirk some rather unpleasant and arduous work, I begged her to go to a neighbor. She wanted to know why I made such a fuss. And sweetly said, "You're a cuss—cuss—cuss—cuss—idiotous fool!"

You were always a cuss—idiotous to labor!"

Out of temper at last with the insolent dame, and feeling the woman was greatly to blame, but which servant woman, I gave her a kick. I mimicked her speech, like a child as I am. And angrily said, "You're a dam—dam—dam—a dam—idiotous fool!"

## "SCRAPS."

English railroads are adopting American cars.

General Albert G. Meyers is "Old Probabilities."

Godfrey's new waltz is inscribed to a young lady in Boston.

Strauss will visit us with the Austrian orchestra next summer.

Joaquin Miller has been a guest at the Poore House, in Newburyport.

Punch declares the four seasons to be mustard, salt, pepper and vinegar.

Our Eastern squadron will look after the African slave trade at Zanzibar.

A dead musician at Schtautenstein, in Germany, had set his will to music.

Janaschek, with his Chosef, will come back to this country in December.

The Kaiser discarded gewgaws at Ems and dressed in plain "salt and pepper."

The Texas cattle fever is raging around Galesburg, Illinois, worse than ever.

A Kansas farmer has eight acres of sunflowers and is correspondingly happy.

Connecticut was originally spelled Quon-he-tat, and signifies "a long river."

Variety consists not so much in a change of objects as in a change of impressions.

Steel has been made in Pittsburgh which stands a test of 240,000 pounds to the square inch.

Grand Haven, Michigan, will soon be the western terminus of no less than five railroads.

Cracks in stoves may be effectually stopped by a paste made of ashes and salt mixed with water.

A Pennsylvania man was struck by lightning and cured of chronic rheumatism the other day.

Competition has brought down tickets per steamer from St. Paul to St. Louis to \$4, and to New Orleans \$16.

The Bishop of Gloucester, who has the disposal of seventy livings, thinks the English church system is a humbug.

The office in which Daniel Webster and his brother Ezekiel studied law, at Franklin, N. H., is now a shoemaker's shop.

Archibute's lameness dates from the time he stepped on a scythe at Manitowish, Wisconsin, and amputated his toes.

Judge Dwinelle, who sentenced Mrs. Fair to be hanged, is seriously ill. The lady bids fair to outlive all connected with the trial.

Cornelius Vanderbilt is an inveterate card player, and has won some thousands of dollars at Saratoga, it is said, during the season.

Luther Hills, known throughout New England as Father Hills, a veteran lecturer on anthropology, died at Boston last Tuesday.

The sales of soda water, this summer, are said to have been 50 per cent. larger than during any previous season, owing, of course, to the extraordinary heat.

A Whitfield county, Ga., scamp sprinkles salt on the railroad track to attract cattle to the place so they will be killed and the owners get pay from the road.

Two brothers went out to work at Kenoc, Michigan. One cut several of his toes off with an ax, and the other nearly amputated his leg with a scythe.

Cowhiding with a chair has frequently been practiced, but it remained for John Carr, of Pittsburgh, to stab the partner of his bosom with a chair-leg.

Catherine Mulvine died at Newark, New Jersey, on Saturday, one hundred and five years old. A brother, one hundred and four years old, is in the Brooklyn Hospital.

A Duluth exchange says: When the dredgers in the bay, find one of those floating islands in their way, they hitch on to it with a tug and tow it to any desired location.

During a recent storm, no less than 500 chimney swallows took possession of a doctor's office in Athol, Massachusetts, the window having been left open inadvertently.

There were shipped from Boston on Saturday, over the Boston and Albany Railroad, nine hundred tons of western freight, which is the largest amount ever shipped in one day from Boston to the West.

Eight large engines and sugar mills are now building at Newark, New Jersey, for as many plantations in Cuba, intended for the manufacture of centrifugal sugars. The cost is said to be about \$30,000 each.

Calling out the fire department on account of too great a supply of water is a novel proceeding in Boston. Yet it was done Thursday afternoon of last week, and the steam engines saved a great deal of property from destruction by the flood.

Two Italians named Bucchignani and Lippi had an altercation in Memphis about a year ago, resulting in the death of the latter. Since then the murderer has returned to Italy, and while recently in the Province of Lacci he was fired upon by three brothers of Lippi and instantly killed.

## THE SITUATION IN INDIANA.

Senator Morton the Evil Genius of the State.

[From the Louisville Courier-Journal.]  
Private intelligence from Indiana discloses the fact that the most extraordinary means ever adopted to carry a State election are being adopted there. Money from the United States Treasury is scattered through every precinct and county with a view to securing the election of the Democrats. Unscrupulous Democrats are bought up and directed to operate through the Louisville Convention. The most elaborate system of colonization, by which negroes from Kentucky will be transported across the river, is being perfected, and will be resorted to, many it is said, having been offered, and are being quartered in the doubtful districts. The process will be continued until the day of the election.

It might be well to take a glance at the man whose criminal genius is developing this plan, and performing this wretched job. He is an Albany hotel consulting with some of his Bourbon associates who have come to manipulate the Louisville Convention in the interest of his master, and his name is Oliver P. Morton. Of all the Administration Senators, Morton is the ablest and most depraved. He is a man of quick and vigorous parts, fertile of expedients and unscrupulous in the adoption of them. His mind is one of those which pierce the mazes of sophistry, and splitting through masses of immaterial facts, lay bare the true point. But he is constitutionally prone to the fiercest passions and his intellect is palpably affected by them. His resources are more prolific and his powers more vigorous when directed in the interests of evil than when enlisted for the maintenance of good. "The devil," says the Earl of Leicester to his brave and wicked servant Harvey, "has given you that kind of eloquence which is most effective in the worst causes." So it is with Morton. Virtue would melt even under his approving smile and honor itself would be sullied by his defense of it. His countenance and his voice will compare exactly with the countenance and voice of his brother, the subtlety of a fiendish malice glitters in his eye and plays along the savage lines of his mouth. He experiences a voluptuous titillation at misery when it is entailed to further his objects. He is capable of rejoicing in the wall of broken-hearted despair which he knows it will increase his influence and prolong his power. He has courage, but it is a courage which braves infamy. He could easily cast the part of a Ku-Klux, and before he could pluck his cursed steel away would have the effrontery to clamor loud for the military dogs and the men of sabres or, worse than all, he would have the effrontery to strike once a conservative and spoke against negro suffrage, but the President wanted a man who revered no law and was sensible to no shame, and he made haste to sell his forehead of brass and tongue of venom to a master whom he has since served faithfully and shamelessly. He is much of a demagogue but more of a Timon. He is a Jeffreys and Dick Talbot in one. After having exhausted every species of sensual gratification in his youth, after having drained the cup of sin even to its cackling dregs, now in his old age, when the more he passes of his youth have subsided, self-collected, cool and unexcited, gathering up all his powers in unshrinking strength, he devotes them to the worst purposes and passions; and what increases his guilt and our sorrow, he has devoted them entire.

By such a leader the ultra Radicals of Indiana are being marshaled and disciplined. Under such a leader they will appear on the day of the election. It may be judged what means will be resorted to to carry the State in the interest of the administration. It has been written that necessity is the mother of invention, and the necessity here is earnest and unceasing work on the part of patriotic Liberals. They are hopeful, if not sanguine; but it is wicked to disguise the fact that extraordinary efforts must be made to counteract successfully such opposing powers. The shrewd and unscrupulous trick which Senator Morton has made of the immense fund under control of the Administration has had its effect, and this effect must be met and overcome. Though the situation may be more cheering than otherwise, it is by no means as assuring as it could be. We speak thus plainly and truthfully because the truth rarely harms a good cause, and because the over-sanguine should hear and heed it. Our object is not to discourage, but to stimulate. The blind confidence which many of our friends seem to entertain in regard to the result in that State does little credit to their understanding. While their paucity of spirit is more unworldly still, it is to be hoped they will rise out of the sluggish slumbers which paralyze their powers and dwarf their energies, and enter into the work like earnest and devoted laborers.

## A CRUEL HOAX.

Four Headless Men Dance a Quadrille in a Bride's Bed Chamber.

The following grotesquely horrible story is translated from the Paris Figaro:  
This day eight days a wedding was celebrated at A—. A merchant's clerk, named Marius Crampin, married a young girl of eighteen, called Anna R—. Anna was an orphan from childhood, and had been educated by an old priest dead six months ago. Though she was very attractive and had a dowry of 50,000 francs—a respectable sum for a simple clerk—Crampin was far from jubilant when he left the church. Some of his friends, in fact, on hearing of his marriage, had sneered at him, matter in rather a singular manner, without offering any explanations, and had declined to be present at the wedding. Besides, when the sacrifice was consummated, Crampin felt tormented by suspicions which before marriage he had repelled with contempt. In order to appease them, he drank deep, and toward midnight he was pretty mellow. It was now time to retire to rest. The bride went first and extinguished the taper. Five minutes afterwards Crampin in turn arrived. "Hallo!" he exclaimed, stumbling, "my wife pretends to be asleep. We must light the candle again." But just as he was about to strike a light with a match, he heard a rustling of curtains, and a man appeared—a

man of great height, wrapped in a white shroud that was spotted over with blood, and without a head. He carried a rattlesnake, Crampin uttered a stifled exclamation, the bride rose hastily, and the two remained spell-bound by terror at the frightful spectacle before their eyes; for from the corners of the room emerged other three headless persons, all clothed in white but blood-spattered. Crampin uttered a stifled exclamation, the bride rose hastily, and the two remained spell-bound by terror at the frightful spectacle before their eyes; for from the corners of the room emerged other three headless persons, all clothed in white but blood-spattered. Crampin uttered a stifled exclamation, the bride rose hastily, and the two remained spell-bound by terror at the frightful spectacle before their eyes; for from the corners of the room emerged other three headless persons, all clothed in white but blood-spattered. 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# INDIANAPOLIS SAVINGS BANK.

No. 15 N. Meridian st., "Yohn's Block."  
[Established Nov. 6, 1871.]  
244 New Depositors since June 30, 1872.  
Organized expressly to accommodate the laboring people. The only bank in the city that keeps open Monday and Saturday nights till 8 o'clock.  
Twelve of the Banks of the city are represented on the Board of Trustees.  
Dividends, declared and surplus fund reserved in strict accordance with law. Only one started officer. Trustees serve without pay.  
WM. N. JACKSON, President.  
JOHN W. HAY, Treasurer.

# GREELEY AND BROWN

Gift and Silver Cords, Gift and Silver Braids, Gift and Silver Laces, Gift and Silver Stars and Spangles, Gift and Silver Fringes,  
**CAN BE FOUND ONLY AT**  
**M. H. SPADES,**  
Indiana Store

# THE EVENING NEWS.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1872.

# THE CITY.

# MINOR MENTION.

Governor Baker is off on an electioneering tour.  
Louis Lang's dog has reformed and is now a strict temperance pup.  
The "Witches of New York" will open at the Academy on the 26th.  
Persons desiring certificates to teach, will be examined on Saturday.  
John W. Hansen and Gus. Gebert were yesterday made United States citizens.  
A lost little girl was found on the streets last night, and left at 54 North Mississippi street.  
A junior "Cal. Elliott's pet" is now on exhibition at Reynolds's Drug Store, with a flavor twenty per cent. more disgusting than the one The News described at length some weeks ago.  
About \$3,000 worth of stolen goods were yesterday found by the police in Jacob Shaffer's residence, on North Noble street. Part were identified as belonging to Messrs. Kittenbach & Bro.  
Lewis Tinker, a young lad lately discharged from the employ of Seaton, the latter, was yesterday arrested on charge of petit larceny, he having stolen some hats and other articles from his employer.  
Governor Baker yesterday appointed Samuel E. Sinclair, of Allen county, Judge of the Twentieth Judicial District, composed of the counties of Adams, Wells, Huntington and Allen, vice William W. Carson, resigned. Judge Carson is now in Ireland, having gone abroad for the benefit of his health.

# BILLIARDISTIC WOOL-GATHERING.

# MATCH FOR THE CHAMPIONSHIP BETWEEN GARRATT AND GARST AT MUNCIE.

# The Indianapolis is Shorn.

The Indianapolis delegation may be said to-day to be scattered along the country roads leading towards Indianapolis, for the night preceding was one of disaster to them and of profit to the Delawareites. The match between Garratt and Garst has excited not only interest in what may be strictly termed "billiard circles," but among all who indulge in this fascinating game, and consequently a considerable number of amateurs and professionals accompanied Garratt to what they expected would be the scene of an easy triumph. That they have been doomed to such chewing of the bitter end the appended sketch of the game will show.

The Indianapolis delegation was met at the Muncie depot by the champion Garst, and by him escorted to "Erwin's," the head centre of Muncie spiritism. After "those things" at Erwin's came supper at Kirby's, and then an adjournment to Walling's Hall, where the match was played.

Muncie turned out a host of friends for Charley Garst, who were present during the playing, and by cheering got in their work as far as possible, and encouraged their fellow townsman. The Indianapolis number numbered not many, but they were "chuck full" of cheek and money, and offered odds on their favorite, with no takers. At 8:10 John Hugeloe, Treasurer of the State Billiard Association, Jr., announced the game, 1,500 points up, caroms, for the champion badge and \$100; and the contestants at once pulled their surplus raiment and prepared for business. To gladden and encourage them, a large number of ladies were present, who by their sparkling eyes and animated gestures, evidently thoroughly enjoyed "ye noble game" and were not caring very much which one of the good looking and vigorous players came off best. If there was any leaning, it was not in favor of the boy from Marion.

Operations commenced by announcing umpire and selecting a referee. Charles Mitta was called upon to represent Garratt's interest; Garst selected Thaddeus Neely, Esq., and the two then agreed upon Thomas Mullen, of Champagne, Illinois, as referee, and Harry Bussey, of Indianapolis, marker. In the "string" for the "lead," after one hit, Garratt won the "bank," and laid off to his opponent, who shot and missed. Garratt then made a simple carom, scratched the second, and missed the third; the easiest of all. The balls broke badly for both up till seventh inning, when Garst got in a splendid run of 49, following it shortly after with 180 and 75, besides several smaller runs, which gave him a handsome lead. Garratt played with wretched luck, hardly ever scoring 18, until the twentieth inning, when the hopes of his backers brightened up a little by a run of 72, the majority excellent plays. On this inning Garratt was 246, and his opponent 369 ahead. The Muncie lad played with a nerve and a dash which astonished the visitors from abroad, making the most difficult cushions with ease, and constantly increasing the odds between himself and his opponent. The ivory ran in his favor very much. Garratt, Sr., began to think there was

something the matter with "his Jake," and a dyspeptic hue commenced overspreading the countenances of those who were depending upon Garratt's success for money to meet expenses. Jack showed his usual nerve, but the balls wouldn't roll, and the most exasperating kisses kept popping in when not needed, until his championship prospects were ruined beyond recovery. On the twenty-sixth inning Garst increased his lead to 480, and on the thirty-third inning the score stood 1,005 to his opponent's 441. The following inning he added a run of 114, and by this time Garratt seemed to realize the imperative necessity of getting in his work. By cool and systematic playing, during which he made many most beautiful and difficult shots, he scored 84, following it immediately after with 69, and then with 276. Under the circumstances this was a prodigious run, the major portion regular up hill work, and the Muncieites commenced to look blue, although their man was several hundred ahead. Garratt followed up these with runs of 63, 105 and 141; making in five innings 738 points; which may be considered a tremendous rally on the home stretch. In the intervals, however, Garst managed to get in little scores of 33, 54, 57, 30 and 69, which on his end weighed something like a ton, and made the load too heavy for the Indianapolis to counteract. In the four closing runs Garratt could only get 93, which increased his score to 1,252; and it was at this figure that Garst wound up his end with the full complement of 1,500. We append below the runs made.

Garst—0, 2, 12, 15, 6, 24, 99, 3, 33, 0, 27, 75, 3, 15, 96, 9, 6, 2, 7, 15, 45, 48, 0, 94, 19, 21, 6, 57, 7, 13, 12, 114, 0, 33, 54, 57, 30, 69, 9, 65, 15, 48, 6, 1,501.  
Garratt—6, 0, 3, 2, 1, 15, 3, 9, 24, 0, 12, 9, 0, 0, 0, 4, 45, 72, 0, 15, 6, 0, 12, 42, 6, 30, 0, 54, 0, 276, 63, 105, 141, 12, 9, 48, 24—1,252.  
Time of game, 2:55; Garst's average, 32.29; Garratt's, 27.37-45.

A peculiarity of this match was the almost total absence of "fouls"—only two being made throughout the game, and those by Garst, who played before the ball had stopped rolling. The referee was of little force, but it fortunately happened that his services were seldom called into requisition, and as the contestants were manly and courteous towards one another, the spectators were delighted with a thoroughly square game; and they evinced their appreciation very impartially, for a beautiful play from either party was sure to call forth vigorous and universal applause.

By the average it will be seen that Garst played a rattling game, and had the opening runs been good ones, it would have proved the finest one ever made in any State match. Garratt had three disadvantages to contend against; first, the cushions, although not "dead," were flat when compared with the active ones he has been playing upon of late; second, the light was inferior—coal oil instead of gas—the disadvantages of which Garst knew better how to guard against, he using that kind of light altogether. But the third and most essential thing, Garratt had underestimated the skill of his antagonist, and consequently had paid but little attention to his preliminary practice. The Muncie man is a brilliant player, and his strength lies in "round the table" and "cushion shots." The most difficult angles he plays for with consummate ease, and generally makes. Getting the ivory together is with him of very little consequence, for he can't hold them when they are grouped. Garratt, on the contrary, is great on nursing, and in playing for position, and in that run of 276 he managed to collect all the balls in some one of the corners a half dozen times, where he handled them with an adroitness that meant mischief.

When the men strung for the lead on the opening of game, there was a look of business about the Muncie lad that made Garratt's friends a little slow about offering any odds of more than two to one on their favorite, and even this the Delaware county men were slow to take. As the game progressed, however, they commenced brightening up, and the Indianapolis correspondingly "let down," until "4 to 1 on the Muncie man" failed to make them come to time. There wasn't very much money changed hands—probably not more than \$200—but that was sufficient among some to elicit anxious inquiries about the condition of the gravel roads leading from Delaware to Marion county.

After the conclusion of the game, and the lung-exhausting of the Muncie men, who cheered and yelled until every man, woman and child in that village were awakened, an adjournment was made to Erwin's, and for the respective hotels. Garst, out of sympathy, opened an oyster lunch for his visitors, as it was a little doubtful when they would get another square meal, but your reporter preferred to seek his room and "nap" it until train time. Himself and an Indianapolis had been assigned to the same apartment, but during their absence it was captured by a third party. The alternative was offered of "sitting up" or lying down on a chair. As a novelty the last mentioned was chosen; per consequence to-day your reporter feels very much like Artemus Ward's threshing machine victim.

Garratt has signified his intention of again challenging Garst as soon as the ten day limit shall have expired, and when the next match comes off he will go fully knowing that the "hard row to hoe."

The trip to Muncie and return was very pleasant, as all journeyings are over the popular Bee Line. Your reporter feels constrained to acknowledge the receipt of unusual courtesies from Conductor Johnny Bryant and Engineer Robey.

**Weather Bulletin.**  
[SIGNAL SERVICE UNITED STATES ARMY.]  
INDIANAPOLIS, September 6, 1872—7 A. M.  
Chicago, Ill. 74 S. W. clear.  
Cincinnati, O. 78 S. W. fair.  
Des Moines, Iowa. 78 S. W. fair.  
Detroit. 71 W. fair.  
Indianapolis, Ind. 75 S. E. clear.  
Louisville, Ky. 75 S. E. clear.  
Memphis, Tenn. 75 S. E. fair.  
New Orleans, La. 75 S. E. fair.  
Pittsburgh, Pa. 75 S. E. cloudy.  
St. Louis. 75 S. E. clear.  
Cleveland. 75 S. E. fair.  
Grand Haven. 75 S. E. fair.  
Keokuk, Iowa. 75 S. E. clear.  
Toledo. 75 S. W. fair.

# LOCAL ITEMS.

Go to the old reliable Oyster Bay, 65 South Illinois street, when you want fresh, fat oysters. D. DeRuiter has made all necessary arrangements so as to supply his old customers with fresh, arriving every day during the coming season.

The largest stock of hair goods in the city at cost, at Muir & Foley's, Miller Block.

500 real hair switches, to be sold at cost, at Muir & Foley's.

**Notice of Dissolution.**  
Notice is hereby given that the copartnership of Craft & Cutter is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All accounts against and all debts due the firm, will be settled by W. H. Craft, who alone is authorized to settle the same, he having bought the interest of Mr. Cutter.  
W. H. CRAFT.  
H. P. CUTTER.

Returning thanks to the public for their liberal patronage in the past, I would invite all my old, and as many new customers as may desire anything in the line of a complete assortment of Watches, Diamonds, Jewelry and Silverware, at the very lowest prices.  
W. H. CRAFT.

# ADDRESS AND RESOLUTIONS

# OF THE

# Liberal Republican Convention.

Held at Cincinnati, May 1, 2 and 3, 1872.

# Official Copy.

**Address to the People of the United States.**  
The Administration now in power has rendered itself guilty of wanton disregard of the laws of the land, and of usurping powers not granted by the Constitution; it has acted as if the laws had binding force only for those who are governed, and not for those who govern. It has thus struck a blow at the fundamental principles of Constitutional Government, and the liberties of the citizen. The President of the United States has openly used the powers and opportunities of his high office for the promotion of personal ends.

He has kept notoriously corrupt and unworthy men in places of power and responsibility, to the detriment of the public interest. He has used the public service of the Government as a machinery of corruption and personal influence, and has interfered, with tyrannical arrogance, in the political affairs of States and municipalities. He has rewarded with influential and lucrative offices men who had acquired his favor by valuable present, thus stimulating the demoralization of our political life by his conspicuous example.

He has shown himself deplorably unequal to the tasks imposed upon him by the necessities of the country, and culpably careless of the responsibilities of his high office. The people of the United States, assuming to be the Republican party, and controlling its organization, have attempted to justify such wrongs, and palliate such abuses, to the end of maintaining partisan ascendancy.

They have stood in the way of necessary investigations and indispensable reforms, pretending that no serious fault could be found with the present administration of public affairs, thus seeking to blind the eyes of the people.

They have kept alive the passions and resentments of the late civil war, to use them for their own advantage; they have resorted to arbitrary measures in direct conflict with the organic law, instead of appealing to the better instincts of the Southern people by restoring to them their rights, the enjoyment of which is so indispensable to a successful administration of their local affairs, and would tend to revive a patriotic and hopeful national feeling.

They have degraded themselves and the name of their party, once justly entitled to the confidence of the nation, by a base sycophancy to the dispenser of executive patronage and patronage unworthy of Republican freedom; they have sought to silence the voice of just criticism and stifle the moral sense of the people, and to subjugate public opinion by tyrannical party discipline.

They are striving to maintain themselves in authority by the use of an unscrupulous power, and to make an end by an unscrupulous use of the power which rightfully belongs to the people, and should be employed only in the service of the country.

Believing that an organization thus led and controlled can no longer be of service to the best interests of the Republic, we have resolved to make an end by an unscrupulous use of the power which rightfully belongs to the people, and should be employed only in the service of the country.

**RESOLUTIONS.**  
We, the Liberal Republicans of the United States in National Convention assembled at Cincinnati, proclaim the following principles as essential to just government:  
1. We recognize the equality of all men before the law, and hold that it is the duty of government, in its dealings with the people, to mete out equal and exact justice to all, of whatever native, race, color, or personal condition or political affiliation.  
2. We pledge ourselves to maintain the Union of these States, emancipation and enfranchisement; and to oppose any reopening of the questions settled by the Thirteenth, Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments of the Constitution.

3. We demand the immediate and absolute removal of all disabilities imposed on account of the rebellion which was finally subdued seven years ago, believing that universal amnesty will result in complete pacification in all sections of the country.  
4. Local self government, with impartial justice to all, and the right of all citizens more securely than any centralized power. The public welfare requires the supremacy of the civil over the military authority, and the freedom of person under the protection of the habeas corpus. We demand for the individual the largest liberty consistent with the public order, and for the self-government, and for the nation a return to the methods of peace and the constitutional limitations of power.  
5. The Civil Service of the government has become a mere instrument of party tyranny and personal ambition, and an object of the public eye; it is a scandal and reproach to the nation, and breeds a demoralization dangerous to the perpetuity of republican government.  
6. We therefore regard a thorough reform of the Civil Service as one of the most pressing necessities of the hour; that honesty, capacity, and fidelity constitute the only valid claims to public employment; that the office of the government ceases to be a matter of arbitrary favoritism and patronage, and that public station shall become again a place of honor. To this end it is imperatively required that no President shall be a candidate for re-election.

7. We demand a system of Federal taxation which shall not unnecessarily interfere with the industry of the people, and which shall provide the means necessary to pay the expenses of the government, economically administered, the pensions, the interest on the public debt, and a moderate annual reduction of the principal thereof; and recognizing that there are, in our midst, honest but irreconcilable differences of opinion with regard to the respective systems of protection and free trade, we commit the discussion of the subject to the people in their Congressional Districts, and the decision of Congress thereon, wholly free from Executive interference or dictation.  
8. The public credit must be sacredly maintained, and we denounce repudiation in every form and guise.  
9. A speedy return to specie payments is demanded alike by the highest considerations of commercial morality and honest government.  
10. We remember with gratitude the heroism and sacrifices of the soldiers and sailors of the Republic, and no act of ours shall ever detract from their justly earned fame or the full rewards of their patriotism.

11. We are opposed to all further grants of lands to railroads or other corporations. The public domain should be held sacred to actual settlers.  
12. We hold that it is the duty of the government, in its intercourse with foreign nations, to cultivate the friendships of peace, by treating with all on fair and equal terms, regarding it alike dishonorable either to demand what is not right or submit to what is wrong.  
13. For the promotion and success of these vital principles, and the support of the candidates nominated by this Convention, we invite and cordially welcome the co-operation of all patriotic citizens, without regard to previous affiliations.

**Greeley's Letter of Acceptance.**  
NEW YORK, May 30, 1872.  
GENTLEMEN—I have chosen not to answer your letter of the 3d inst. until I could learn how the work of your convention was received in all parts of our great country; and judge whether that work was approved and ratified by the mass of our fellow citizens. Their responses from day to day reached me through telegrams, letters, and comments of journalists independent of official patronage, and indifferent to smiles or frowns of power. The number and character of these uncontrained, unpurchased, unsolicited utterances satisfy me that the movement which found expression at Cincinnati has received the stamp of public approval, and been hailed by a majority of our country as the harbinger of a better day for the Republic.  
I do not misinterpret this approval as especially complimentary to myself, nor even to the chivalrous and justly esteemed gentleman with whose name I thank your convention for associating mine. I receive and welcome it as a spontaneous and deserved tribute to the admirable platform of principles wherein your convention so tersely, so lucidly, so forcibly, set forth convictions which impelled and purposes which guided its course. A platform which, casting behind it the wreck and rubbish of worn out contentions and by-gone feuds, embodies in fit and few words the needs and aspirations of to-day. Though thousands stand ready to condemn your every act, hardly a syllable of criticism or censure has been aimed at your platform, or at the substance may be fairly epitomized as follows:  
All political rights and franchises which have been acquired through our late bloody convulsion must and shall be guaranteed, maintained, enjoyed and respected forevermore.  
All political rights and franchises which have been established through that convulsion should and must be promptly restored and re-established, so that there shall be henceforth no proscribed class, and no disfranchised caste within the limits of our Union, whose long-endangered people shall reunite and fraternize upon the broad basis of universal amnesty with impartial suffrage.  
3. That subject to our solemn constitutional obligation to maintain the equal rights of all citizens, our policy should aim at local self-government, and not at centralization; that the civil authority should be supreme over the military; that the writ of habeas corpus should be jealously upheld as a safeguard of personal freedom; that the individual citizen should enjoy the largest liberty consistent with public order, and that there shall be no Federal subversion of the internal policy of the several States and Municipalities, but that each shall be left free to enforce the rights and promote the well-being of its inhabitants, by such means as the judgment of its own people shall prescribe.  
4. There shall be a real, and not merely a simulated reform, in the civil service of the Republic, to which end it is indispensable that the chief dispenser of its vast official patronage shall be shielded from the main temptation to use his power selfishly, by a rule inexorably forbidding and precluding transfer or hold office for life.  
5. That the raising of revenue, whether by tariff or otherwise, shall be recognized and treated as the people's immediate business, to be shaped and directed by them through their representative in Congress, whose action thereon the President must neither overrule by his veto, attempt to dilute, nor presume to punish by bestowing office only on those who agree with him, or withdrawing it from those who do not.  
6. That the public lands must be reserved for occupation and acquisition by cultivators and not recklessly squandered on projects of railroads for whom our people have no present need, and the premature construction of which are annually plunging us into deeper and deeper abysses of foreign indebtedness.  
7. That the achievement of these grand purposes of universal beneficence is expected and sought at the hands of all who approve them, irrespective of past affiliations.  
8. That the public faith must at all hazards be maintained, and the National credit preserved.  
9. That the patriotic devotedness and indomitable service of our fellow citizens, who as soldiers of sailors upheld and maintained the unity of the Republic, shall ever be gratefully remembered and honorably required.  
These propositions, so ably and honorably and forcibly presented in the platform of your convention, have already fixed the attention and commanded the assent of a large majority of our countrymen who joyfully adopt them, as I do, as the basis of a true, beneficent, national reconstruction, of a new departure from the jealousies and strifes and hates which have so long adequate motive, or even plausible pretext, in an atmosphere of peace, fraternity and mutual good will.  
In vain do the drill-sergeants of decaying organizations flourish menacingly their truncheons, and angrily insist that the files shall be closed and strengthened. In vain do they threaten of penalties—once visited because rooted in the vital needs of the hour—protest against straying and bolting, denounce men in nowise their inferiors, as traitors and renegades, and threaten them with infamy and ruin.  
I am confident that the American people have already made your cause their own, and that their brave hearts, their strong arms shall bear it on to triumph. In this faith, and with the distinct understanding that if elected I shall be President not only of a party, but of the whole people, I accept your nomination, in confident trust that the masses of our countrymen, North and South, will eagerly to clasp hands across the bloody chasm which has too long divided them, forgetting that they have been enemies in the joyful consciousness that they are and must henceforth remain brothers.  
Yours gratefully,  
HORACE GREELEY.

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Mail..... 8:10 p.m.  
Night..... 9:10 p.m.  
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